

THE
TRUTH

AND

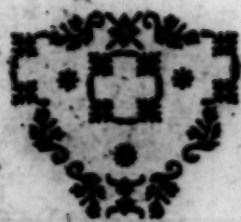


Nothing but the TRUTH.

So help me God.

*Lord George
Pachville.*

8.



L O N D O N :

Printed for STEPHEN HALL in *Pater-noster-Row.*
MDCCCLIX.

[Price ONE SHILLING.]

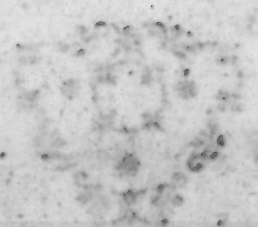
THE

TRUTH

AND

Nothing but the Truth

by the Rev.



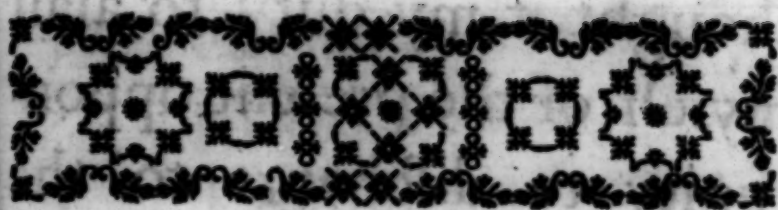
LONDON

Printed for J. B. in Holborn-Road.

MDCCLX

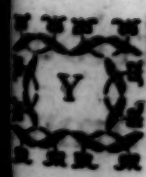
Price One Shilling

[i]



TO THE
Duke of Dorset.

MY LORD,

OUR Lordship, by a
life spent in loyalty
and virtue, have acquired so
just a claim to the gratitude

A 2

of

of every Englishman, that I thought it my duty to avail myself of the present opportunity to discharge to the best of my abilities, that debt which I owe as an individual of that country, to which you have done so many important services.

It was with the utmost indignation I saw the name of one of your illustrious family, signed by a presumptuous publisher to a letter which he undoubtedly never wrote.

This

This presumption induced me to make the structures, I here present your Lordship with upon a pamphlet, the editor of which deserves the severest censure. You are nobly entitled to the candour and benevolence which you never denied to others, and it will be a matter of the highest satisfaction to me, if my attempt answer the purpose I had in view.

What-

Whatever be my success,
my only motive was zeal for
your illustrious family, which
has produced so many wor-
thies eminent for every vir-
tue that is an ornament to
humanity.

I shall not descend, my
Lord, into the particulars of
the many important services
you have done the state, I
could not do that without
exceeding the limits set to
addresses of this nature, nor
shall

[v]

shall I attempt to make a
panegyrick upon your exalt-
ed character, the ablest pen
would be unequal to such a
task.

I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's,

most obedient,

humble Servant,

PHILALETHES..

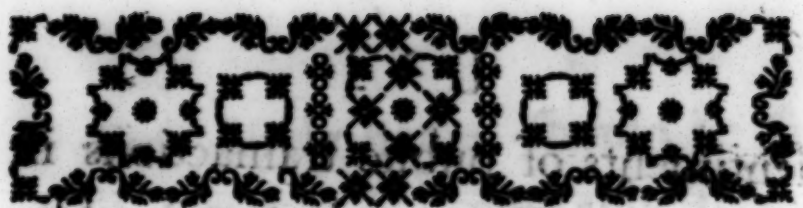


DETECTION

OF THE

FALSHOOD, &c.

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DETECTION OF THE FALSHOOD, &c.

I Should be very unwilling to restrain the liberty of the press, as public liberty has so close a connexion with it. The privilege of communicating his sentiments to the public without restraint, is the birth-right of an Englishman, and nothing more eminently distinguishes our free state from the abject condition of those who live under a despotic government, than the inestimable liberty we enjoy of freely declaring our

sentiments of public transactions in print, as well as in places of public resort. In France, indeed, where the will of a single person is a law, he that utters a free thought upon any affair of state, runs a risk of being instantly arrested by an exempt, and conducted to the Bastille, and it is happy for him if he ever gets out. But in this country, which is allowed by that great master of the theory of politicks, the late president de Monteaquion, to be the freest in the world; the Bastille is a thing unknown, and Britons may justly boast of being possessed of that inestimable privilege spoken of by Tacitus, *rara temporum felicitas ubi ventire quæ velis & quæ sentis dicere licet.*

But,

But, surely names should be sacred, surely it is licentiousness, and not liberty to set a gentleman's name to a paper which he, in all probability never saw, and which he declares to have been published without his authority, knowledge or consent. If it be a fraud punishable by the laws of the land to counterfeit the hand-writing of a private person, or to make use of his name without having obtained his consent; what must we think of him who publishes supposititious letters in the name of a nobleman, with a view of stirring up public animosity against him? This impotent attempt, seems however, to have been made as weakly as maliciously.

ciously. It appears highly absurd and inconsistent, that the author of this scandalous publication should give it the title of L--d G--S---'s vindication of himself. This title would be sufficient, if there were no other reasons to be alledged against the authenticity of the letters in question, to convince every sensible reader, that they are spurious.

For who that is not out of his senses, can think that L--d G-- would, in vindication of his conduct, have published letters which are evidently calculated to depreciate it, as much as any of those severe and virulent invectives poured out by indigent presumption, in order to foment popular malice? It is an instance

instance of the most shocking effrontery, thus to publish letters signed with the names of gentlemen of rank and condition, when there is not the least shadow of a reason to think they were wrote by the persons whose names they bear.

As L---d G----- has disavowed having had any knowledge of the publication in question ; the public can certainly have no reason to look upon the papers as genuine, especially as the publisher has not even attempted to give any account how they came into his hands. Every body that has read the letters, must acknowledge, that, were they genuine, L---d G--- would never have published them; and that being the case

case, it was incumbent upon the publisher, to shew how he came by them, in order to convince the public of their authenticity.

But to publish, with the title of L--d G---'s vindication, letters which had they been genuine, would certainly never have been communicated to any person living by their authors, it is so gross an imposition, that it's futility must strike the most undiscerning. It is not to be doubted but that if such letters had been written, they would have been taken greater care of by those that wrote them. Thus, if these letters should be looked upon as genuine, it follows, that L--d G---, colonel Fitzroy, and captain Smith, have been guilty

guilty of a monstrous indiscretion, of intrusting papers of the utmost consequence to persons not fit to be confided in. Since then the authenticity of these papers seems so improbable, and almost incredible, the editor should surely have obviated the objections of the incredulous public by a preface, setting forth, or at least, obliquely hinting the manner by which he became possessed of them.

In order to convince the reader that these letters are altogether spurious, and wrote without the knowledge of those with whose names the publisher has had the presumption to sign them.

We

We shall here lay before him a short extract of each, and point out those inconsistencies and contradictions, which evidently prove them to be suppositions. In the first letter, pretended to be from L—d G—e S—le to colonel F—y, and dated Maiden August 2, 1759, a letter of which nobody will pretend to say, that it is wrote in such a stile as might be expected from L—d G—, who has always had a distinguished reputation for eloquence, we meet with the following passage, which the reader, will no doubt, find some difficulty to make sense of.

When

When you brought me the orders to advance with the British cavalry, I was very near the village of Halen, I think it is called, I mean that place which the Saxons burnt. I was there advanced by M. Malhorte's order, and no further when you came to me. I followed almost instantly; he said the whole cavalry was to advance. I was puzled what to do, and begged the favour of you to carry me to the Duke, that I might ask an explanation of his orders: but that no time might be lost, I sent Smith with orders to bring on the English cavalry, as they had a wood before they could advance, as you directed, and I reckoned by the time I had

C

seen

seen his Serene Highness, I should find them forming beyond the wood. This proceeding of mine might possibly be wrong; but I am sure the service could not suffer, as there was no delay occasioned by it.

Here we meet with a manifest inconsistency; how could this step be blamable, if there was no delay occasioned by it? In page the 10th, the author makes Lord G. say, indeed we were above an hour too late, if it was the Duke's intention to have made the cavalry pass before our infantry and artillery, and charge the enemy's line; but I cannot think that this was his meaning, as all the orders ran to sustain our infantry, does it seem probable that

L--d G--- would make such an acknowledgment after having just before declared, that it was not his business to enquire into the original disposition, or to pass a judgement upon any measure taken.

Upon the whole, from all these inconsistencies put together, we cannot avoid inferring, that this letter was not wrote by L--d G---, but by some obscure scribler who had not art enough to give an air of probability to his imposture. We shall now proceed to consider the second letter, which is said to have been wrote by colonel F---y to L--d G---, it is dated Minden, August 3, 1759. It does not seem the least probable that this letter, which seems

to be wrote in the stile of an accusation, was ever sent by colonel F——y to L——d G——.

The following passage in page 18, appears evidently intended to cast the whole blame upon L——d G——, his Serene Highness immediately asked where the cavalry was, and upon my making answer, that L——d G—— did not understand the orders, but was coming to speak to his Serene Highness, he expressed his surprise strongly. I hope your L——p will think I did nothing but my duty, as aid de camp, in mentioning to his Serene Highness my orders being so much questioned by your L——p.

Then

Then follows a pretended copy of the declaration of captain S——h, aid de camp to L—d G— S——e, which bears as evident marks of being suppositious as either of the letters. In this declaration which has the air of evidence given against an accused person, we find a passage of the pretended letter of L—d G——'s contradicted by his aid de camp, L—d G—— says, that not to lose time he himself gave orders to S——h to bring up the English cavalry; S——h's declaration differs widely from this. He tells us, that he himself declared the order clear and positive for the British cavalry to advance alone, and in consequence thereof proposed himself to go.

go and fetch them. He says, moreover, that L—d G— did not at first think proper to consent to this, alledging, that the prince had sent him an order by Mr. L—r for the whole to advance, but upon his urging it once more L—d G— at last consented.

Against the authenticity of this declaration there lies one strong objection, namely, that it does not appear to whom, or upon what occasion it was made, or what necessity there was for making. In fine, upon putting all these circumstances together, we cannot forbear comparing the author of these spurious pieces to an attorney who undertakes to suborn evidence, but acquits

[15]

quits himself so ill, that his witnesses,
when cross-examined, betray them-
selves by their inconsistencies and
contradictions.

F I N I S.



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